## AMERICA AND JIPAN.

The Objects of the New Embassy.

Official List of the Ambassadors and Commissioners.

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The Portuguese, Dutch, English and the Russians the First in the Field.

TWO CENTURIES OF EXCLUSION.

Christian Persecutions and Dutch Intrigues.

Perry's Treaty and the Ascendancy of the Stars and Stripes.

RADICAL AND CONSERVATIVE CONFLICTS.

Complete List of Treaties Between Japan and Foreign Nations.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 27, 1872. The telegraph has already flashed throughout the Western World the announcement of the arrival bassy, clothed with plenars powers from the subhme descendant of the Ten dsin sitze Dai, the sovereign ruler, ecclesiastical and temporal, of no ordinary character in the future of that great ion of the municipal and social forms exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine and sagacious ress and social elevation to over thirty millions of profitable enterprise, and to the United States of merica an opportunity of securing a degree of dipnever before placed before any people.

and Europe a mission so large and also so distinguished in the high affairs of State under the Mi of that Eastern monarch's conversion to an appre ciation of the errors of the policy hitherto so tenapire against foreign Intercourse, but also shows of his government and his people in harmony with the progressive spirit and enlightenment of this

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EMBASSY. The mission entrusted with the manguration of the measures now proposed consists of one calef relary, two fourth secretaries, six attaches and onstitute strictly the diplomatic portion of the departments of the government, exclusive of those erial Court, the Army, the Census, Education. nipounding and the Assembly. These Commissionare also a number of students who arrived at the same time with the Embassy and Commissioners, but who, having no connection with either, will repair to their several destinations as soon as pos-

OFFICIAL LIST OF AMBASSADORS, SECRETARIES AND

The following is the official list furnished to the State Department, giving the names and ranks of the distinguished Orientals who will visit here:-

T. Kido, Assistant Ambassador (member of His Imperiat Majosiy's Privy Council). T. Okabo, Assistant Ambassador (Minister of Finance). H. 10. Assistant Ambassador (Assistant Minister of Industry).

H. R. Assistant Ambassador (Assistant Minister of Industry).
Y. Yamakuchi, Assistant Ambassador (Second Assistant Minister of Foreign Ariafrs).
T. Tanabe, First Secretary to the Embassy.
S. Siwota, First Secretary to the Embassy.
R. Ga. First Secretary to the Embassy.
G. Tukuchi, First Secretary to the Embassy.
C. Watamabe, Second Secretary to the Embassy.
S. Komatz, Second Secretary to the Embassy.
K. Nagano, Second Secretary to the Embassy.
K. Kawadi, Third Secretary to the Embassy.
K. Kawadi, Third Secretary to the Embassy.
T. Ando, Fourth Secretary to the Embassy.
M. Asayama attaché to the Embassy (Vice Governor of Hiogo).
Gastoa, attaché to the Embassy (Second Commissioner Revenue Department).

sioner Revenue Department).
Wutann, attaché to the Embassy (First Assistant to Governor of Yoschisma).
Rutnzi, attaché to the Emoassy (Assistant in Ceremony lepartment).

Nomura, attache to the Embassy (Cutef Clerk of Foreign Onlice).

Kume, attache to the Embassy (Clerk in the As-

to Governor of Yokoisman.

Intuzal, attache to the Embassy (Clief Cierx or Foreign Office.

Rume, attache to the Embassy (Clief Cierx or Foreign Office.

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Rush and a stache.

Risar or COMMISSIONERS FROM THE SEVERAL DE
Raskal, Astache.

Nakano, attache.

Rigarituce Chief of Imperial Court.

Moorata, attache.

Rigarituce Chief of Imperial Court.

Moorata, attache.

Alex, attache.

Alex, attache.

Alex, attache.

Alex, attache.

Alex, attache.

Sugivana, attache.

Tanasa, Commissioner of the Consus.

Nakayo, attache.

Tanasa, Assistant Commissioner of Education.

Nagayo, attache.

Tanasa, Assistant Commissioner of Education.

Tanasa, Assistan

Hirotumi, who visited the United States about a Nawoyoshi. Second Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs. Tukuchi, who visited here with Ito Hirotumi, returns in the high and responsible post o

men, the sons of the powerful daimios, and heirs to their exte sive territorial possessions and rights. Several young ladies of rank are also in the party, as a sort of experiment in the elevation of the notions from time immemorial entertained in Ori-

The official tour of the Embassy, as far as it is empire has treaty relations, visiting successively order:- Washington, London, Berun, St. Peters-burg, Vienna and Versailles.

THE OBJECT OF THE MISSION.
As far as has yet been drawn from the light grasp
a diplomatic brain, the chief aim of the mission

In social reforms the questions are as yet mere speculations, and will be cautiously applied as experiments. There is evident solicitude felt as to the safe point to which these extraordinary and peaceful revolutions can be carried without exciting the supersitious prejudices, and, above all, religious fanaticism of the ignorant masses. Upon these grounds, as the question is now understood, in advices which have reached here in advance, no action will be taken immediately to remodel the foundations upon which the society stands; but by beginning with the government it is hoped gradually to bend the popular mind into submission. Yet these intentions show unexpected changes in the sentiments entertained by the ruling classes, and as all the opposition to foreigners has been prompted by that class it is natural to presume that the encouragement of a more friendly spirit will meet with equal success among the people.

Asia and the territories of Europe."

Polo FIRST BRINGS JAPAN TO THE ATTENTION OF

THE WAST.

The knowledge brought back by Polo might have
been torgoten and lost had it failen only upon the
barren brains of his friends. But the commercial
enterprise of the Italian republics had excited, in
adoition to the mere expansion of mercantile pursuits, a spirit of maritime discovery and exploration which called up the skill and genius of many
bold and daring navigators. Science gathered into
her lap all the experience and practical learning of
students and travellers. Not the least of these contributors was Polo. Cathay, with her jewelied and
conquering monarch, and Cipango, the island gem
buried away in unknown seas, were carefully
cherished in the storehouse of geographical knowledge. One hundred and ninety-seven years after
the return of Polo, Columbus, in his bold vovage towards the unknown West, encounters the fair Island
of Cuba and calls it Cipango. The geographical
location of Cipango given by Polo was thought to
correspond, but the magnifecence of his descriptions were only answered in a luxuriant vegetation
and a lew strange people.

The first European in Japan.

The great Aminral had long gone the way of all
fiesh before the tidings reached Europe of the fortunate stress of weather which drove Ferdinand
Mendez Plinto in his storm-beaten craft on the
coast of Japan and compelled him to take refuge
in the harbor of Bungo, on the island of Kinsin.

and his companions as it was to the inhabitants on the shore. The arrival of the strangers created no small excitement, and an occurrence so extraordinary was not only recorded in the chronicies of the empire, but the portaits of Pinto and his men were taken, to be preserved in the government collection. This first meeting of foreigners with the Japanese was mutually agreeable. The people were free and hospitable toward the strangers.

FIRST AGREEMENT TO TRADE.

So great was the pleasure of meeting that Pinto and the Prince of Bungo made an arrangement in which it was stibulated that a Portuguese ship should be sent annually to the island of kin-sin to trade; in return to receive gold, sliver and copper.

Thus were inaugurated the first attempts at commercial intercourse with Japan.

At this time the Portuguese were unquestionably in the advance in the race for the acquisition of new countries. This greed for territory had carried the simps of Portugal, Spain, Holland and England into almost every sea in the East. Portugal speedily occupied a chain of maritime ports extending from her own shores to the stormy coasts of Cipango. She occupied the important isles of the Atlantic, Macion, within the dominions of the descendants of the great Khan, and had now completed her field of commerce with the privileges of intercourse with Japan.

INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY INTO JAPAN.

A few years after the arrival of the Poruguese a

churches and religious places to be destroyed and schools to be suppressed. After an absence of eight years the embassy returned to find the Gross lumbled into the dust and the spirit of persecution ready to burst upon the unoffending heads of the converts to the doctrines of Heaven.

The STRENGTH OF CHRISTIANITY AT THE TIME OF THE RENGT OF PROBIBITION.

In 1507 it is stated the number of native Christians in the empire was about four hundred thousant. In that year twenty-three priests were crucified for their disregard of the imperial edict. In spite of the threats of the government, the Christian convert clung to als religion with the true herotsm of the martyr. Not even the terrors of forture and death could shake his irruity planted faith. The arrogance of the Portuguese and Spanish.

The arrogance of the Portuguese and Spanish, assumed under the buil of the Pope, divising all the newly discovered countries of the globe between them, was little recognized by either the Dutch or the English. Their merchant ships were sent out in squadrons and well armed. Furthermore, to take the richly laden East Indiante gair.

A DUTCH EXPEDITION SALLS FOR JAPAN.

In the summer of 169s a fleet of five sail, belonging to the East India Company of Holland, saled from the Texol. After a dangerons and stormy voyage the only surviving vesser in the spring of 1600 anchored on the coast of Bungo, near osaka. On this vessel was Will Adams, a Kendish man, who had been employed as a pilot. Of the crew but have no here ich able to do duly. The intrinues of the Portuguese were at once directed against these unfortunate men. The government, however, gave no heed to their suggestions. Ada as and the survivors of the emperor, and, nice Polo in China, was taken into the imperial service. He taught mathematics and unit two ships. The Portuguese and pricests now lawned upon his influence. But a lew years before they had urged bis death.

ARRIVAL OF DUTCH SHIPS AND PERMISSION TO THADE.

In 1609 two armed Dutch ships a year. The Dutch lactory

companions to the capital.

THE ENGLISH PERMITTED TO TRADE.

A treaty was at once negotiated giving tiberty to the subjects of the King of Great Britain to trade and to sell without previously visiting Jeddo. The Japanese agreed to assist shipwrecked mariners and to return wrecked goods. Othenees committed by English were to be punished by English law. Permission was also given to purchase supplies and to explore other parts of the empire. By a later agreement English vessels in stress of weather were allowed to enter any port, but not to trade, saris returned to England, leaving eight Englishmen, three Japanese interpreters and two native servants at the factory at Firando.

FAILURE OF THE ENGLISH FACTORY.

In 1619 Adams died at Firando. His countrymen, however, had, under his direction, made a favorable impression upon the Japanese, and remained in the enjoyment of many privileges. The success, how no

The unrestrained hostility of the government towards the treacherous Portuguese added to the flerce and atrocious persecutions against the still smouldering embers of Christianity. The barbarties indicaed upon these people at last drove them into open opposition. They made their last stand at Simabawa, pear Nagasaki. Strengthened by the spirit of God within them, they resisted every attempt of the armies of the government. The Dutch were now called in. A Dutch fleet, under the standard of a Christian people, bombarded the eresolute decenders of God and their homes at Simabawa. Two attempts had already failed. Human endurance at length found, its limit. Thirty thousand Christian lives paid the penaity of belief in Christ. Extermination had done its work, and over the graves of the Christian marrys of Simabawa was reared the inscription:—"So long as the sim shall warm the earth let no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan: and let all know that the King of Spain himself, or the Christian's God, or the great God of all, if he violate this command, shall pay for it with his head."

The Dutch, in return for their questionable part in this headish performance, were aimost influenced about six hundred feet in length and about two hundred and forly feet in width. A small stone bridge about fifteen feet in length and about two hundred and forly feet in width. A small stone bridge about fifteen feet in length connected it with the main land of Nagasaki. Here the Dutch submitted to insuits and humiliations which probably none but themselves would have enjuried with security but themselves would have enjuried with security but themselves would have enjuried to being Christians, the local authornics were informed, however, in return, that they were not Caristians, but Dutchmen. This was satisfactory.

The Dutch poncy in the East kept an eye alone to trade. They seemed to trouble themselves nutle upon points of ceremony or hational honor. Their success at the same time kept pace with their uniting energies. By the close o

corded efforts to divide the trade of Japan with the Dutch.

In 1791 an English ship named the Argonaut, engaged in the fur trade on the northwest coast of America, appeared in the waters of Japan, but the government was insensible to all requests for trade. In 1792 the Russians also made a fruitiess attempt to secure trading privileges.

ENGLISH ASCENDANCY IN THE EAST.

The conquests of the English in India had now given that nation an unquestioned ascendancy in the eastern world. The Dutch, in the prominence which they had mitherto head, were completely overshadowed. The statesmanship of Chive and Warren ilastings had reared upon the ruins of the empires of Tameriane and Akbar a vast Oriental colonial establishment, destined to exert a powerful inducace in the anairs of the maritime nations of Asia. In 1803 the Frederick, an English Indiaman, safled with a cargo from Calcutta to Japan. When she appeared off Nagasaki she was refused admittance to the harbor, and was ordered to depart in twenty-four hours.

In 1804 a Russian vessel, having on board Resa.

to the harbor, and was ordered to depart in twentyfour hours.

In 1804 a Russian vessel, having on board Resanow as Special Commissioner to Japan, arrived at
Nagasaki. A controversy arose on a point of
etiquette in regard to bowing to the Emperor's representative, and a reinsal to assent to the custom
of surrendering the arms of the suip, notwithstanding he had already given up all his ammuni-

lint, he was released.

In 1818 Captain Gordon, of the British navy, arrived in a vessel of sixty-five tons. His treatment was civil, out all efforts to secure the opening of trade were medicelual; even the presents brought for the government were rectused.

After this long period of the world the whole scene suddenly changed. In 1852 Commodore Matthew Calibratin Ferry Sailed from the United States on a more formal and formidable mission than nad ever been sent by any nation to Japan. For at least a year before the suoject had been taked of, and had received the consideration of all the leading governments of the world. The fruitless endeavors which had already been made gave little encouragement for the success of the new extincts.

with the American squadron, which was declined by commodore Perry, partly on the grounds that it would be "inconsistent with our policy of abstanting from all alliances with foreign Powers."

The aggressive disposition already manifested by Russia was a matter of no little concern to Japan. As early as the latter part of the seventeenth century the Russians began their policy of expansion. She had thus early seized some of the Kurile isles, and was evidently ever ready to absorb more of the territories of the empire upon the slightest pretext. The Empress Catherine had instructed the Governor of Siberia to seek to establish relations, and for that purpose in 1792, as we have seen, a ship left okotsk, but accomprished nothing. In anticipation of Perry's arrival the Dutch had exerted themselves in the most determined manner to conclude a treaty, but without success.

FERRY'S PROPOSITIONS PAVORABLY RECEIVED.

Commodore Perry having communicated the object of his mission to the Japanese government, and at the same time informed them of his powers to act, met with a disposition indicating a favorable issue. Owing to the death of the Emperor and other satisfactory reasons for delay, he did not urge immediate action. During this first visit, however, he declined to accede to the request to present the letter of the President of the United States at Nagasaki; nor would he consent to receive any one of less rank than a councillor of the empire. In both these points he was successial. On Juny 14 the letter was delivered in great ceremony on shore to two princes of the empire. The Commodore received from the two princes the imperial receipt. He now offered to await a reply until his return in the following spring. This delay was the more desirable in consequence of the non-arrival of the presents brought from the United States. On July 17, 1853, Perry, with his entire fleet, left the narroor, passing the winter cinefly along the coast of China and watching the movements of the Russians.

The american relations which ensur

on the 31st of March, 1854, with becoming cere-mony, the treaty was signed in the presence of a large concourse of officers and men from the ships and princes and secretaries and attendants from the shore.

and princes and secretaries and attendants from
the shore.

ENVY OF THE DUTCH AND ENGLISH.

Naturally the success of the American negotiations was the envy of the European representatives
in the East, who, after all their endeavors, had
affect outright up to this time in accomplishing
anything. The English treaty, which was signed
seven months after that agreed upon with Commodore Perry, gamen not as much as his, their representative agreeing to accept an old post, the Japanese others threatening the English that if their
officials broke the laws of Japan the ports would be
closed.

officials broke the laws of Japan the ports would be closed.

THE ENGLISH TRY TO DEPRECIATE THE AMERICAN TREATY.

Notwithstanding the priority of time and advantage gained by Perry, the English, with that natural disposition to depreciate everything and everybody save themselves, were disposed to cast reflections upon the result of the expedition of Perry, one of their number said:—"It is highly probable that what has been done by Sir James Sterling at Magasagi may exceed in durability and value the work at Jeddo by the Americans, although that cost a special mission, and was heraided to the world with a very loud flourish of trumpets indeed." The Dutch alterwards also claimed to that cost a special mission, and was heralded to the world with a very loud flourish of trumpets indeed." The Duton alterwards also claimed to have assisted Perry, when the lact is known beyond a doubt that they did their best to make a treaty first and were snubbed by the Japanese government. It is well known that before this, when the American expedition was talked of, the Duton sent a letter to the Governor General in the Indies to request the Governor of Nagasaki to appoint an agent to co-operate with the Putch Resident at become "about the means the latter should indicate in order to preserve Japan against the dangers which threatened her." When the Japanese refused to enter into a treaty with the Duton to release them from their undignified imprisonment on Decima the Duton solaced themselves in their luminisation by "resolving not to sacrifice the business to a mere matter of form."

When Perry arrived he sailed directly to Jeddo, the capital of the empire, which had never before witnessed a foreign saip in its harbor. He pur-

all such acts of violence.

Marcar 28, 1868.

The restoration of the Mikado and the evident necessity of some steps to strengthen the government and thus save the empire from dissolution have led within the past two years to important reforms by way of experiments. The success of these has led to a resolution to go even farther, and to place the empire commercially at least on a looting with other nations of the world. As we have already said, the revision of the treaties is the first movement. After the favorable impression made by commodore Perry the Japanese government looked more leniently upon the advances of toreign nations. The American treaty of 1853 accomplished far more than was ever expected in so short a time. The action of the Embassy on this occasion will solve, it is presumed, all that remains of opposition, and that between the shores of the United States and Japan across the broad Pacific there will be a great trade, mutually beneficial.

Complete List of Treatles with Japan. The following is a complete list of treaties and conventions negotiated and ratified between Japan and foreign countries since the opening of the ex-

conventions negotiated and ratified between Japan and foreign countries since the opening of the existing relations:—

1854, March 31, or Kavel, the seventh year, third month and third day of the Japanese calendar—A treaty of peace and amity with the United States of America, signed at Kanagawa, ratified by the President of the United States July, 1854; ratifications exchanged at Simoda, Japan, rebruary 21, 1854; rotionalmed or the President of the United States, Matthew Calbraith Perry, Special Ambassador of the United States to Japan; endmissioner on the part of the United States, Matthew Calbraith Perry, Special Ambassador of the United States to Japan; endmissioners on the part of "the August Sovereign of Japan," Hayash, Daj-gaku-mo-Kami; Ido, Prince of Tsussima; Izawa, Prince of Mimassati, and Unono, member of the board of Revenue. Twelve articles stipulating that "there shall be a perfect, permanent and universal peace and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part and the empire of Japan on the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or piaces." The ports of Sanoda, in the principanty of Idon, and Hakodadi, in the principanty of Matsmal, were opened for the recention of American ships, wan permission to take in supplies of wood, water, crovisions, coal and other articles their necessities might require, as far as the Japanese had them. Vessels thrown upon the coasts of Japan were to be assisted and their crews to be carried to either a photocody of the principal states of the United States temporarily long a Simoda and Hakodadi were not to be audject the year countrymose, on a manufaction of the part of the principal state of the United States temporarily of the principal state of the states are and principal state of the state appendent to the treaty and were to have the same freedom at Hakodadi after the Himis were to have the same freedom at Hakodadi after the Himis were to have the same freedom at Hakodadi after the Himis v

TRE FIRST ENGLISH TREATY.

1854—October 14, 1854.—A convention with Great Britain, securing the privilege of Britain sailor resorting to Nagasaki (Fisen) and Hakodaii (Maismai) for repairs and supplies. Signed at Nagasaki the above date. Ratiocations exchanged at Nagasaki October 9, 1855. Ratiocations exchanged at Nagasaki October 9, 1855. Ratiocations conducted by Sir James Stirilog, Knight, Rear Admiral and Commanderin-Cules of the shipe and vessels of Her Britannic Majesty in

also the convention of 1577. Appended to this treaty is a code of regulations under which american trade was to be conducted in Japan.

1805, August 16.—Signed at Jeddo a treaty of amity and commerce with Holano with regulations for the government of trade. Essentially the same as the American treaty.

1805, August 7-19.—Signed at Jeddo a treaty of amity and commerce with Russia and regulations for the government of the Kussian trade. In all material points are same as the American treaty.

1808, August 25 (corresponding to the Japanese date, the eighteenth day of the screnth month of the first year of Ansel, Tauchinope Mina:—A treaty of peace, amity and commerce with Great Britain, signed at Jeddo, and ratifications exchanged at the same place, July 11, 1805. This is familiarly known as the Eight Treaty, and accords in the chief points with the American treaty. Appended were also regulations for the government of Eritish trade in Japan.

FERNAT GOY.

1808, October 9.—A treaty of peace, amity and commerce with Prance, signed at Jeddo. This treaty was negotiated on the part of the Emperor of the French by Le Sieur Jean Baptiste Josus, Baron Grox. The treaty was negotiated on the part of the Emperor of the French by Le Sieur Jean Baptiste Josus, Baron Grox. The treaty and commerce with the United States.

FORTIQUESE COPY.

1809, August 3.—A treaty of peace, amity and commerce with the United States.

FORTIQUESE COPY.

Hapitate Jouns, Baron Gros. The treaty and commercial regulations appended are materially the same as concluded with the United States.

1869, August 2—A treaty of peace, aunty and commerce with Portugal and regulations for the government of trade.

1861, January 24—A treaty of peace, amity and commerce with Prussia, signed at Jeddo.

1862, January 24—A treaty of peace, amity and commerce with Prussia, signed at Jeddo.

1862, June 6—London protocol, agued by Earl Russell and the Japunese Envoys despaticate by the Ziogoon to represent the difficulties experienced by the Ziogoon and his Ministers in giving effect to their emgagements with foreign Powers baving treaties with Japan, in consequence of the opposition offered by a party in Japan hossile to all intercourse with foreigners. It was agreed on the part of the British government to defer for a period of have years, from January 1, 1893, the fulfilment of the lifth article of their treaty of 1895, with respect to the opening of the port of Nee coats on January 1, 1804, and of the nort of Hisgo on January 1, 1893, and to the residence of British subjects in the city of Jeddo from January 1, 1892, and the city of Gaska on January 1, 1893, and the previsions of the treaty with reaged to Nagasaki, Hakotaci and Kanagawa was not be be altered by this agreement. The Japanese Envoys agreed that the old law of outlawing foretners and restrictions on trade and other patty impositions were to be corrected.

1864. February 6—A treaty of amity and commerce with the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, signed at Jeddo.

FEESCH INDEMINIT CONVENTION.

the rederal Council of the Swiss Confederation, signed at Jeddo.

PRENCH INDEMNITY CONVENTION.

1854, June 25—The Convention of Parls in relation to the act of bostility committed in July, 1853, against the French ality Kien. The day being freed upon in the French ality Kien. The Juneau of Convention of Suprior of Parls in Province of Suprior States, 1900 for payable by the government and 1850,000 by the French of Suprior Convention.

1854, October 25, signed at Yokobama—The Simonoacht States, Great Britain, France and the June, 1863, by Mari Liston against the flags and the French of the United States, Great Britain, France and the June, 1863, by Mari Liston against the flags of maximum of indemnifies of war, of white parts of the United States, Great Britain, France and the Irana, 1863, by Mari Liston against the flags of maximum of indemnifies of war, of white parts of the Convention to States of the Convention of States of the Convention of States of the States of

Aggressions on the part of the Prince of Nagato.

IMPERIAL SANCTION TO THE THEATIES.

The following imperial sanction was given to the above treaties, communicated to the representatives of Prance, Great Britain, liosiand and the United States at Hiogo, November 24, 1865, by Matsodaira Hoki No Kaimi, Matsodaira Suno No Kaimi and Ogasawara iki No Kaimi, insuffers of the torogin:

The imperial consent is given to the treaties, and you will, therefore, undertake the Decasting arrang immus in connection therewith.

TO JILANCHI Ziogoon's name.

General notification by the Gorostn:-The above decree having been just issued shall be com-monreated to all the definion and batternotes without excep-tion. You will be informed of the terms of the proclamatics it Jeddo.

Thereby put this on record.

NATE: DAIRA HOK! NO KAMI.

NATES DAIRA HOEL NO KAMI.

NOVEMERS 24, 1865.

NATES DAIRA HOEL NO KAMI.

The representatives of the United States. Great Britain. France and Honard having received from their respective governments identical instructions for the modification of the tactif of import and export duries contained in the trade regulations annexed to the treaties contained by their governments respectively with the government of Japan in 1858, which modification was provided for by the seventh of those regulations, and the Japanese government having given at Osaka, in November, 1846, during a visit of the above representatives, a written